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**U.S. Department of Homeland Security
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. 3000
Washington, DC 20529**



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

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FILE: [REDACTED]
EAC 05 101 50917

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: SEP 25 2007

IN RE: Petitioner: [REDACTED]
Beneficiary: [REDACTED]

PETITION: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as a Member of the Professions Holding an Advanced Degree or an Alien of Exceptional Ability Pursuant to Section 203(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(2)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

Robert P. Wiemann
Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Director, Vermont Service Center, denied the employment-based immigrant visa petition, which is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be sustained and the petition will be approved.

The petitioner is a public university. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as an assistant professor pursuant to section 203(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(2). As required by statute, a Form ETA 750,¹ Application for Alien Employment Certification approved by the Department of Labor (DOL), accompanied the petition. Upon reviewing the petition, the director determined that the beneficiary did not satisfy the minimum level of education stated on the labor certification. Specifically, the director determined that the beneficiary did not possess a Ph.D. or equivalent.

On appeal, the petitioner submits an evaluation finding that the beneficiary's [REDACTED] is equivalent to a U.S. Ph.D. We are satisfied that the petitioner has now overcome the director's concerns.

For the reasons discussed below, we find that decisions by federal circuit courts have acknowledged our authority to evaluate whether the beneficiary is qualified for the job offered and we adopt their interpretation on this issue.

In pertinent part, section 203(b)(2) of the Act provides immigrant classification to members of the professions holding advanced degrees or their equivalent and whose services are sought by an employer in the United States. An advanced degree is a United States academic or professional degree or a foreign equivalent degree above the baccalaureate level. 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(k)(2). The regulation further states: "A United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree followed by at least five years of progressive experience in the specialty shall be considered the equivalent of a master's degree. If a doctoral degree is customarily required by the specialty, the alien must have a United States doctorate or a foreign equivalent degree." *Id.*

The Form ETA-750A certified by DOL provides that a "Ph.D. or equivalent" in Psychology is required. Thus, as a doctoral degree is customarily required by the job offered, the beneficiary must possess that degree or a foreign equivalent degree.

The beneficiary possesses a foreign five-year degree qualifying her as a "Psychologist and Lecturer in Psychology" and a subsequent [REDACTED] from Moscow State University. Thus, the issue is whether the beneficiary's [REDACTED] is a foreign degree equivalent to a U.S. Ph.D.

As noted above, the ETA 750 in this matter is certified by DOL. Thus, at the outset, it is useful to discuss DOL's role in this process. Section 212(a)(5)(A)(i) of the Act provides:

¹ After March 28, 2005, the correct form to apply for labor certification is the Form ETA 9089.

In general.-Any alien who seeks to enter the United States for the purpose of performing skilled or unskilled labor is inadmissible, unless the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General that-

- (I) there are not sufficient workers who are able, willing, qualified (or equally qualified in the case of an alien described in clause (ii)) and available at the time of application for a visa and admission to the United States and at the place where the alien is to perform such skilled or unskilled labor, and
- (II) the employment of such alien will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States similarly employed.

According to 20 C.F.R. § 656.1(a), the purpose and scope of the regulations regarding labor certification are as follows:

Under § 212(a)(5)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(5)(A)) certain aliens may not obtain a visa for entrance into the United States in order to engage in permanent employment unless the Secretary of Labor has first certified to the Secretary of State and to the Attorney General that:

- (1) There are not sufficient United States workers, who are able, willing, qualified and available at the time of application for a visa and admission into the United States and at the place where the alien is to perform the work, and
- (2) The employment of the alien will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of United States workers similarly employed.

It is significant that none of the above inquiries assigned to DOL, or the remaining regulations implementing these duties under 20 C.F.R. § 656, involve a determination as to whether or not the alien is qualified for the job offered. This fact has not gone unnoticed by federal circuit courts. In *K.R.K. Irvine, Inc. v. Landon*, 699 F.2d 1006, 1008 (9th Cir. 1983), the Ninth Circuit stated:

[I]t appears that the DOL is responsible only for determining the availability of suitable American workers for a job and the impact of alien employment upon the domestic labor market. It does not appear that the DOL's role extends to determining if the alien is qualified for the job for which he seeks sixth preference status. That determination appears to be delegated to the INS under section 204(b), 8 U.S.C. § 1154(b), as one of the determinations incident to the INS's decision whether the alien is entitled to sixth preference status.

Id. See also *Madany v. Smith*, 696 F.2d 1008, 1012-1013 (D.C. Cir. 1983); *Stewart Infra-Red Commissary of Mass., Inc. v. Coomey*, 661 F. 2d 1,3 (1st Cir. 1981). In *K.R.K. Irvine*, the court relied on an amicus brief from DOL that stated the following:

The labor certification made by the Secretary of Labor ... pursuant to section 212(a)(14) of the ... [Act] ... is binding as to the findings of whether there are able, willing, qualified, and available United States workers for the job offered to the alien, and whether employment of the alien under the terms set by the employer would adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed United States workers. *The labor certification in no way indicates that the alien offered the certified job opportunity is qualified (or not qualified) to perform the duties of that job.*

(Emphasis added.) *K.R.K. Irvine*, 699 F. 2d at 1009. In a subsequent case, the Ninth Circuit, citing *K.R.K. Irvine, Inc.*, revisited this issue, stating:

The Department of Labor (“DOL”) must certify that insufficient domestic workers are available to perform the job and that the alien’s performance of the job will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed domestic workers. [Section] 212(a)(14) [of the Act], 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(14). The INS then makes its own determination of the alien’s entitlement to sixth preference status. *Id.* [Section] 204(b) [of the Act], 8 U.S.C. § 1154(b). *See generally K.R.K. Irvine, Inc. v. Landon*, 699 F.2d 1006, 1008 (9th Cir.1983).

The INS, therefore, may make a de novo determination of whether the alien is in fact qualified to fill the certified job offer.

Tongatapu Woodcraft Hawaii, Ltd. v. Feldman, 736 F. 2d 1305, 1309 (9th Cir. 1984).

Thus, at least three circuits have held that Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) does have the authority and expertise to evaluate whether the alien is qualified for the job. Those circuit decisions provide persuasive authority that will be followed in this matter.

The key to determining the job qualifications is found on Form ETA-750 Part A. This section of the application for alien labor certification, “Offer of Employment,” describes the terms and conditions of the job offered. It is important that the ETA-750 be read as a whole. The instructions for the Form ETA 750A, item 14, provide:

Minimum Education, Training, and Experience Required to Perform the Job Duties. Do not duplicate the time requirements. For example, time required in training should not also be listed in education or experience. Indicate whether months or years are required. Do not include restrictive requirements which are not actual business necessities for performance on the job and which would limit consideration of otherwise qualified U.S. workers.

Regarding the minimum level of education and experience required for the proffered position in this matter, Part A of the labor certification reflects the following requirements:

Block 14 (Minimum Education, training and experience):

Education: Ph.D. or equivalent in Psychology.

Experience: Blank.

Block 15 (Other special requirements):

Blank.

To determine whether a beneficiary is eligible for a preference immigrant visa, CIS must ascertain whether the alien is, in fact, qualified for the certified job. *Madany*, 696 F.2d at 1012; *K.R.K. Irvine, Inc.*, 699 F.2d at 1008; *Stewart Infra-Red Commissary of Massachusetts, Inc.*, 661 F.2d at 3; *Matter of Silver Dragon Chinese Restaurant*, 19 I&N Dec. 401, 406 (Commr. 1986). CIS will not accept a degree equivalency or an unrelated degree when a labor certification plainly and expressly requires a candidate with a specific degree. In evaluating the beneficiary's qualifications, CIS must look to the job offer portion of the labor certification to determine the required qualifications for the position. CIS may not ignore a term of the labor certification, nor may it impose additional requirements. See *Madany*, 696 F. 2d at 1015; *Matter of Silver Dragon Chinese Restaurant*, 19 I&N Dec. at 406.

Finally, CIS must examine "the language of the labor certification job requirements" in order to determine what the job requires. *Id.* The only rational manner by which CIS can be expected to interpret the meaning of terms used to describe the requirements of a job in a labor certification is to examine the certified job offer *exactly* as it is completed by the prospective employer. See *Rosedale Linden Park Company v. Smith*, 595 F. Supp. 829, 833 (D.D.C. 1984). CIS's interpretation of the job's requirements, as stated on the labor certification must involve reading and applying *the plain language* of the alien employment certification application form. See *id.* at 834. CIS cannot and should not reasonably be expected to look beyond the plain language of the labor certification that DOL has formally issued or otherwise attempt to divine the employer's intentions through some sort of reverse engineering of the labor certification.

In response to the director's request for additional evidence, the petitioner submitted an ambiguous evaluation of the beneficiary's [REDACTED]. Thus, the director concluded that the petitioner had not established that the beneficiary has a U.S. Ph.D. or a foreign equivalent degree. On appeal, the petitioner submits a credible and clear evaluation equating the beneficiary's [REDACTED] to a U.S. Ph.D. This new evaluation is consistent with the information provided by the database created by the American Association of Collegiate Registrar and Admissions Officers (AACRAO),² the

² AACRAO is, according to its website, www.aacrao.org, a nonprofit, voluntary, professional association of more than 10,000 higher education admissions and registration professionals who represent approximately 2,500 institutions in more than 30 countries. Its mission is to provide professional development, guidelines and voluntary standards to be used by higher education officials regarding the best practices in records

Electronic Database for Global Education (EDGE). According to the registration page for EDGE, [REDACTED] EDGE is a web-based resource for the evaluation of foreign educational credentials. As the beneficiary's degree is a foreign equivalent degree to a U.S. Ph.D., the beneficiary has the education necessary for the job and the classification sought.

The burden of proof in visa petition proceedings remains entirely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner has sustained that burden.

ORDER: The decision of the director is withdrawn. The appeal is sustained and the petition is approved.